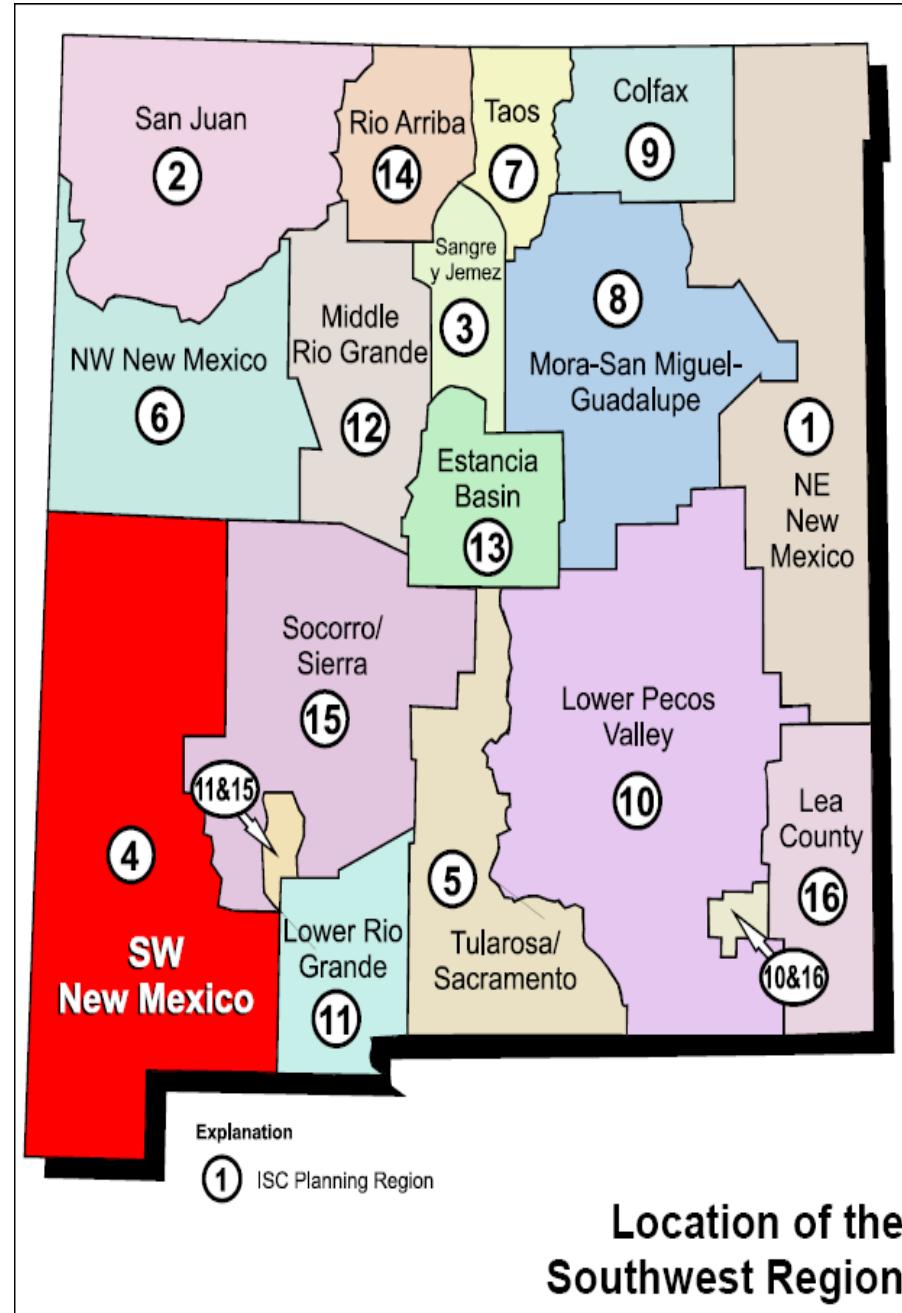
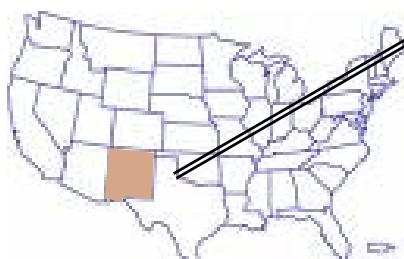


System Dynamics Modeling for New Mexico's Upper Gila and San Francisco Rivers

November 14, 2007

Amy Sun, Vince Tidwell, Will Peplinski, Geoff Klise, Alison Williams, Jim Brainard
Geohydrology
Sandia National Laboratories
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Water Planning in New Mexico



Gila Water Settlements

- 1964 Gila River Apportionment

US Supreme Court adopted a stipulation to allow equitable apportionment of Gila River between AZ and NM. NM beneficial use of Gila water (totaling 30,000 AF/yr) is declared and enforced by the OSE.

- 1968 Central Arizona Project (CAP)

NM is allowed an additional 180,000 AF over any running 10-yr period. This provision did not allow funding for NM to divert add'l 18,000 AF/yr, and did not allow diversion over objections of Sr. downstream users.

- 2004 Arizona Water Settlement Act (AWSA)

180,000 AF is reduced to 140,000 AF.

Funding is provided to NM to administer its CAP water.

Consumptive Use and Forbearance Agreement (CUFA) spells out the terms of NM diversion without objections of downstream users.

Other Context

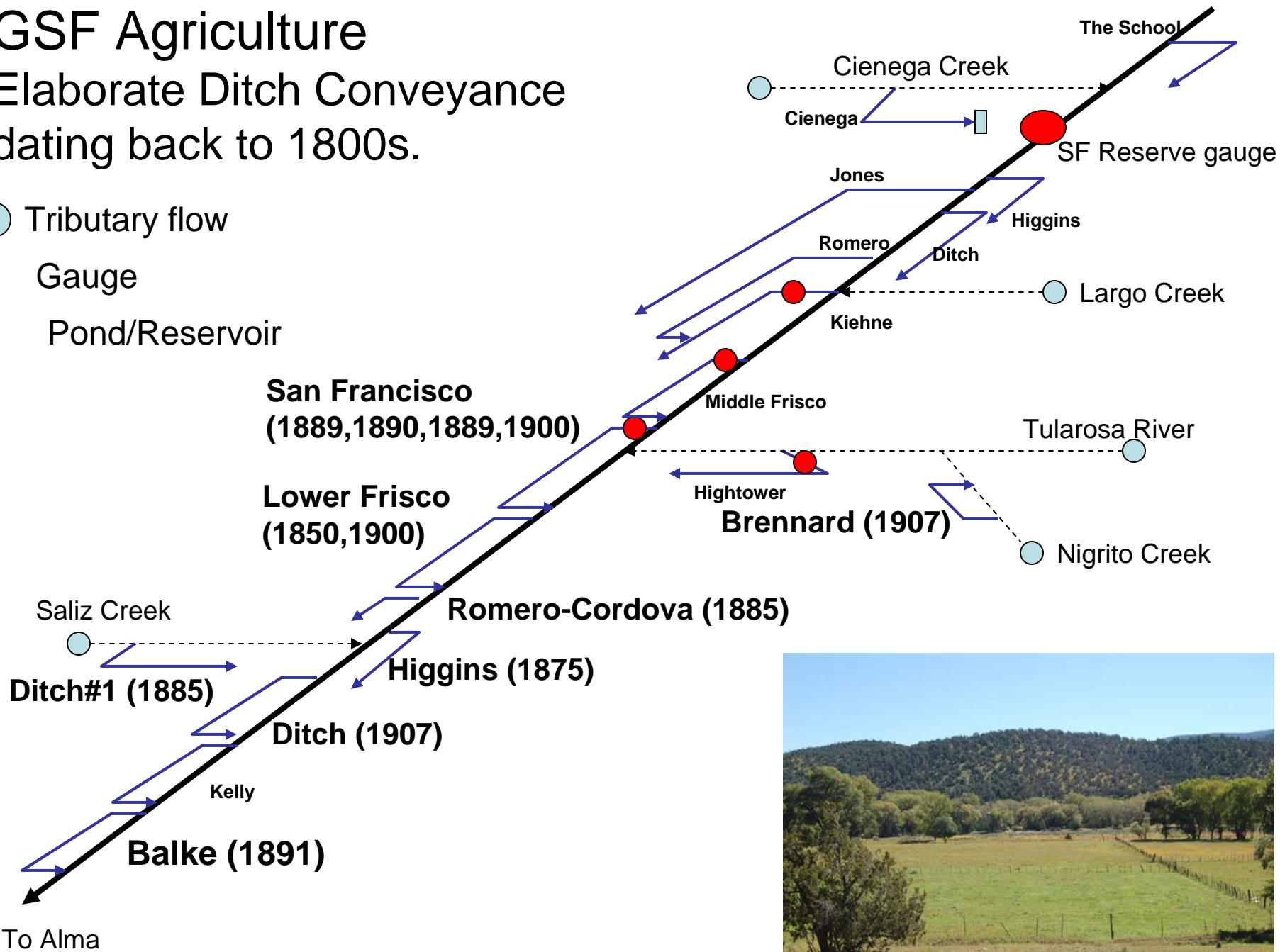


- On June 3, 1924, at Aldo Leopold's insistence, Gila became the world's first designated Wilderness area (and also New Mexico's largest Wilderness). It is comprised of 558,014 acres and now administered by the USFS.

GSF Agriculture

Elaborate Ditch Conveyance dating back to 1800s.

- Tributary flow
- Gauge
- Pond/Reservoir



Motivation for Modeling

- **Drivers**
 - **NM Consumptive Use and Forbearance Agreement**
 - additional 140,000 AF of Gila Basin water can be diverted in any ten-year period.
 - \$66 and \$128 million to be used for efforts related to meeting water demand.
 - **Lower Colorado River Compact.**
 - **Unique ecology in the region.**
 - **Co-existence of agricultural, mining, and human demands.**
- **Objectives**
 - **Create decision support tool to address the following questions:**
 - Given various constraints, how much water is available from where, when and to what purpose?
 - Given various constraints, how much water is in demand from where, when and to what purpose?
 - What are the tradeoffs among various approaches to managing this water?
 - **Provide a medium for communicating with decision-makers and the public.**

Collaborative Modeling Team

- Implemented an open and transparent model development process:

Membership is voluntary.
Participation is required.
Team develops causal structure of model.
Team identifies data.
Sandia develops model.
Team reviews model and output.

- Team met between October 2005 and July 2007.
- Team met every other week for roughly two hours via WebEx. <https://waterportal.sandia.gov>
- Face-to-face every quarterly.
- May, June, July 2007 workshops.

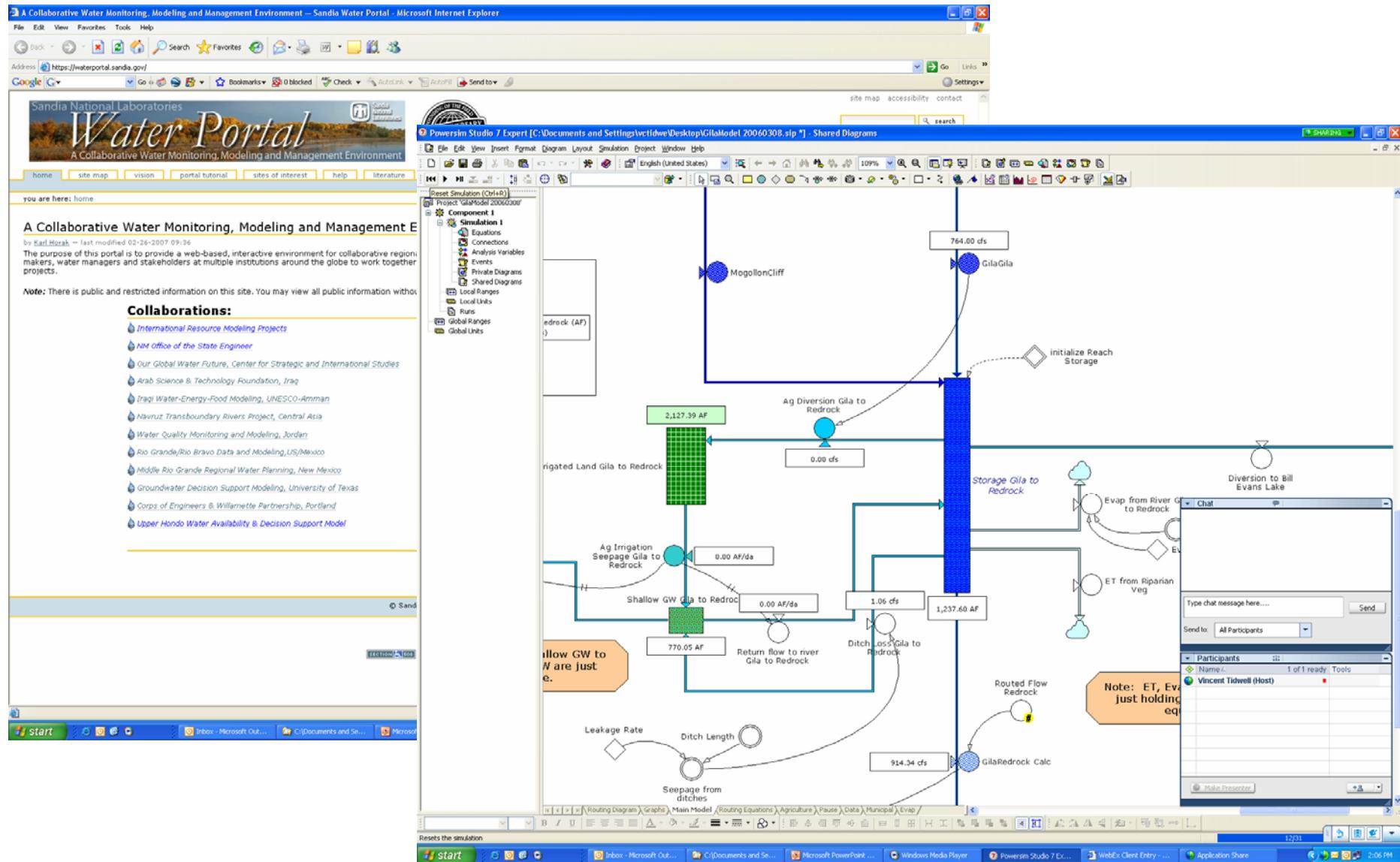
GOAL => Public software

Team Composition

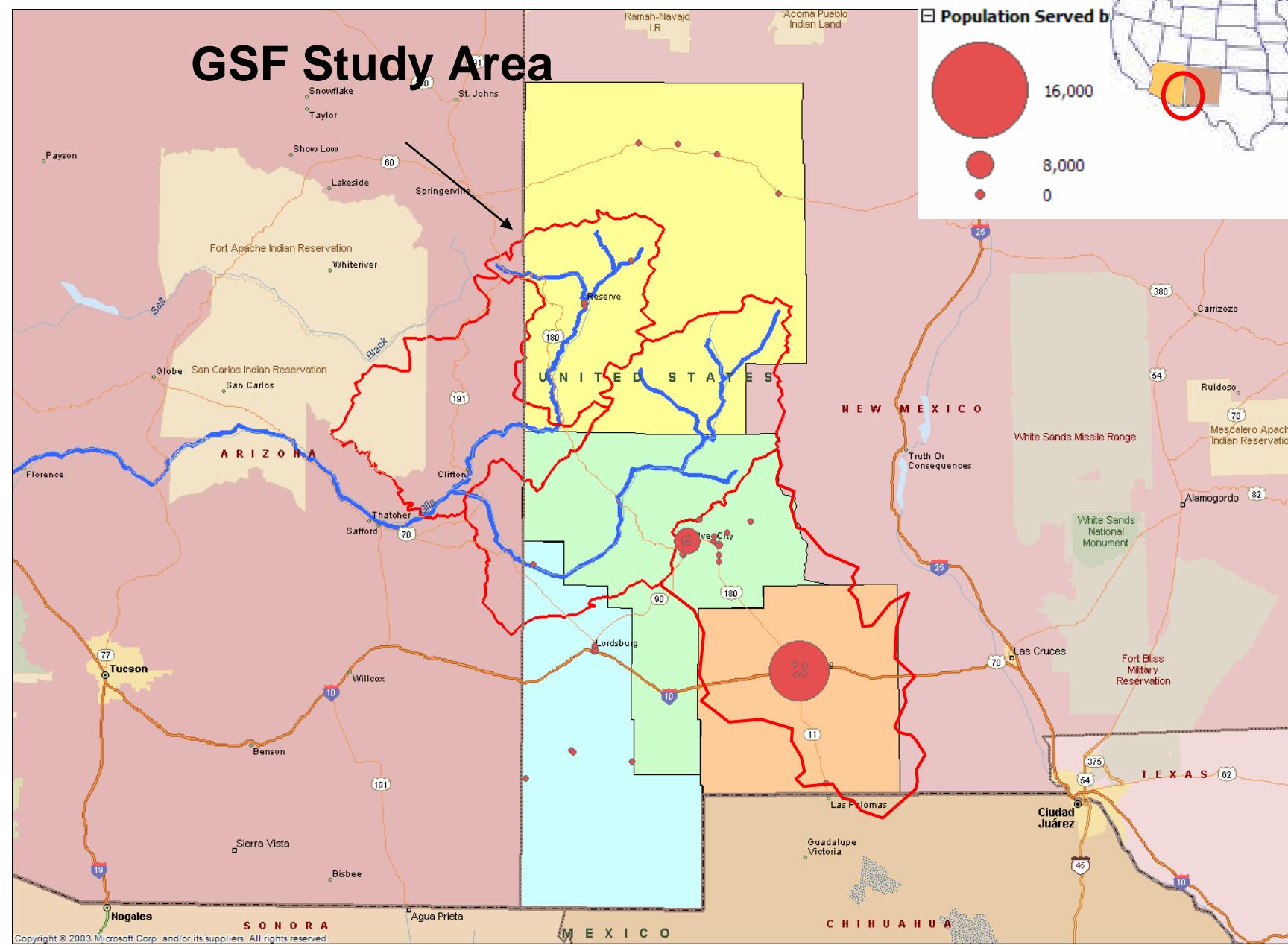
- Bureau of Reclamation
- New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Municipalities of Silver City and Deming
- Soil and Water Commission representatives from Grant, Catron, and Luna Counties
- The Nature Conservancy
- Gila Conservation Coalition
- Concerned citizens
- Sandia National Laboratories

Meeting Venue

<http://waterportal.sandia.gov>

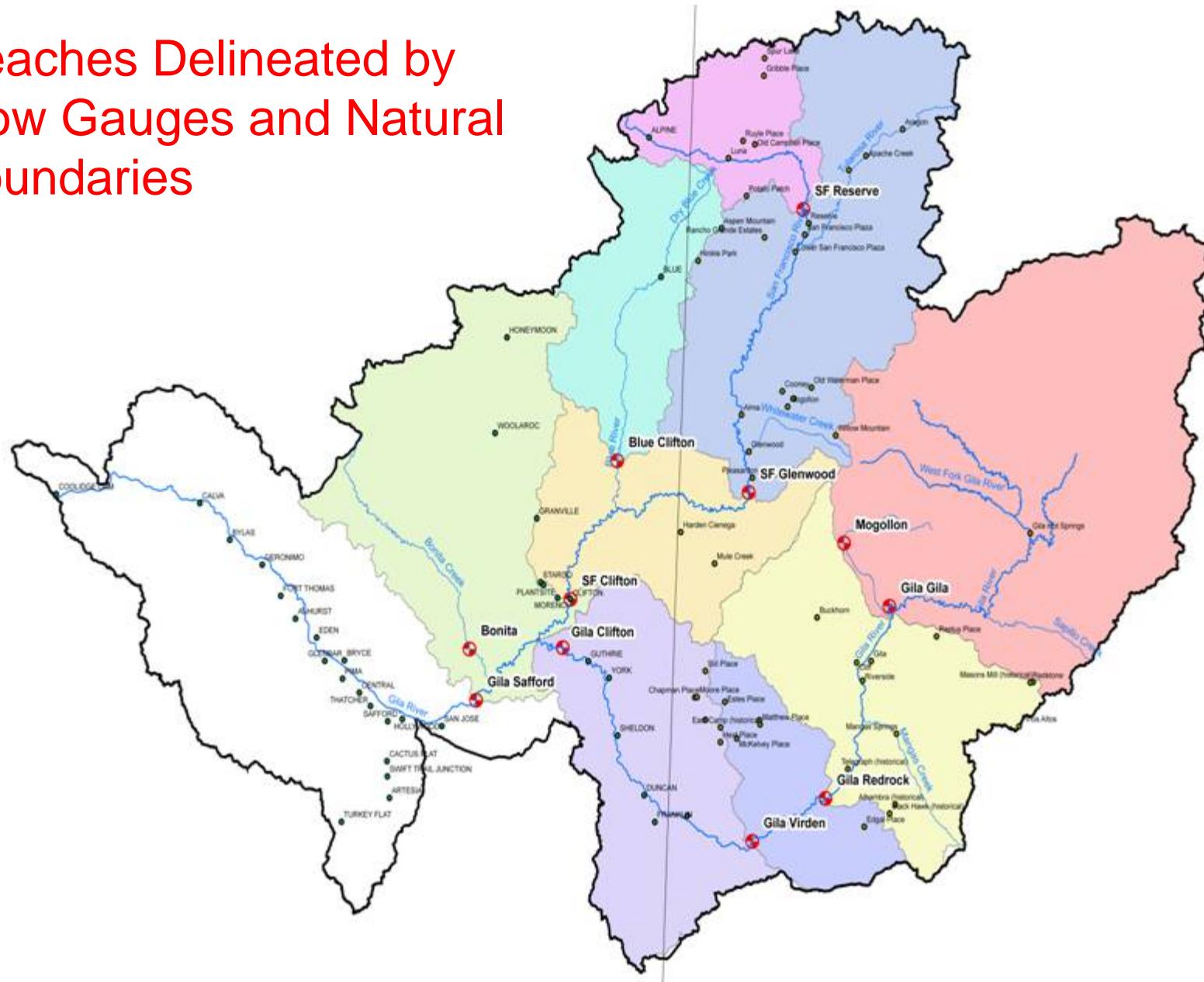


GSF Study Area

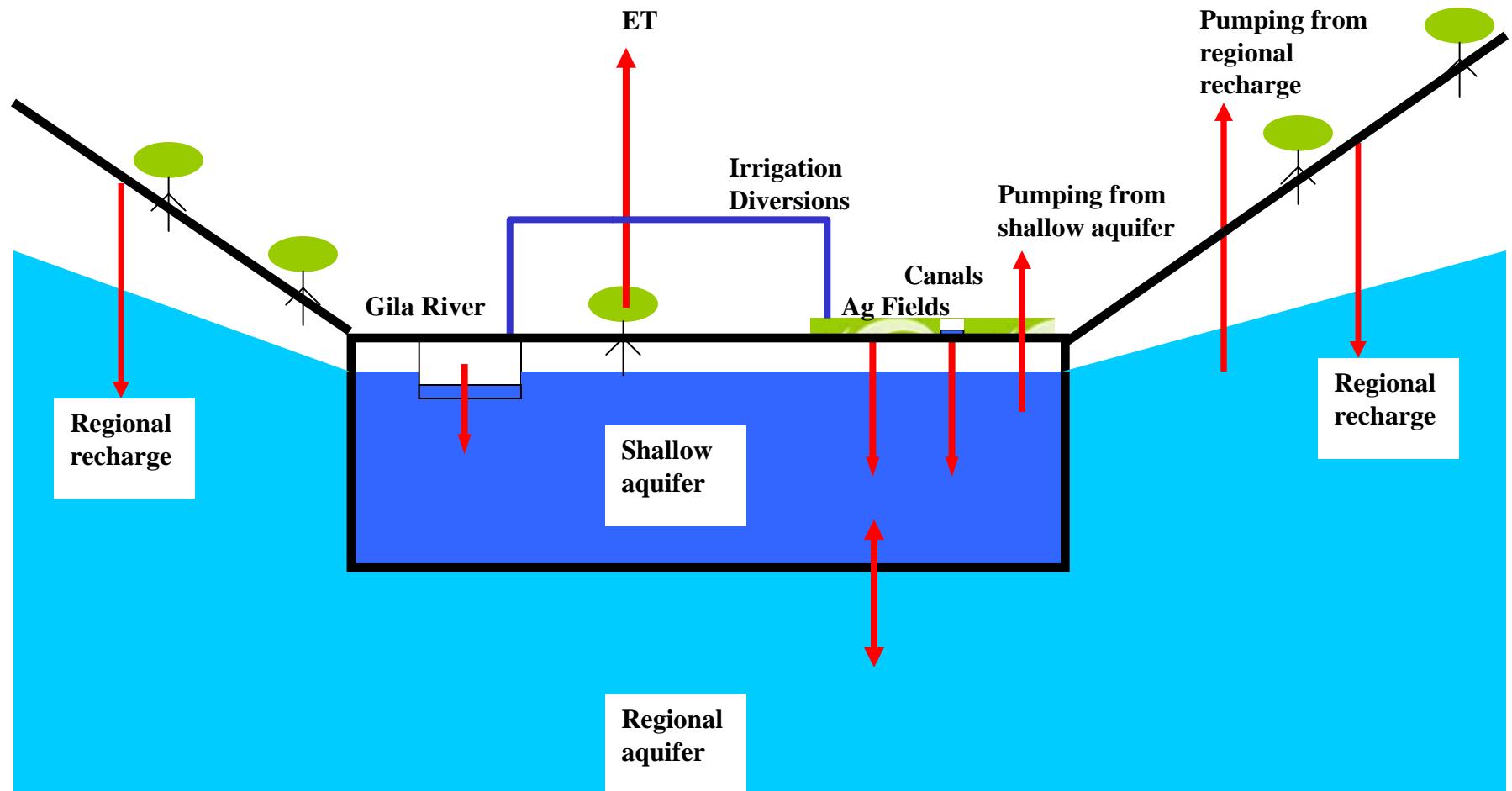


SW Structure Follows A Coarse-Grained Physical Description

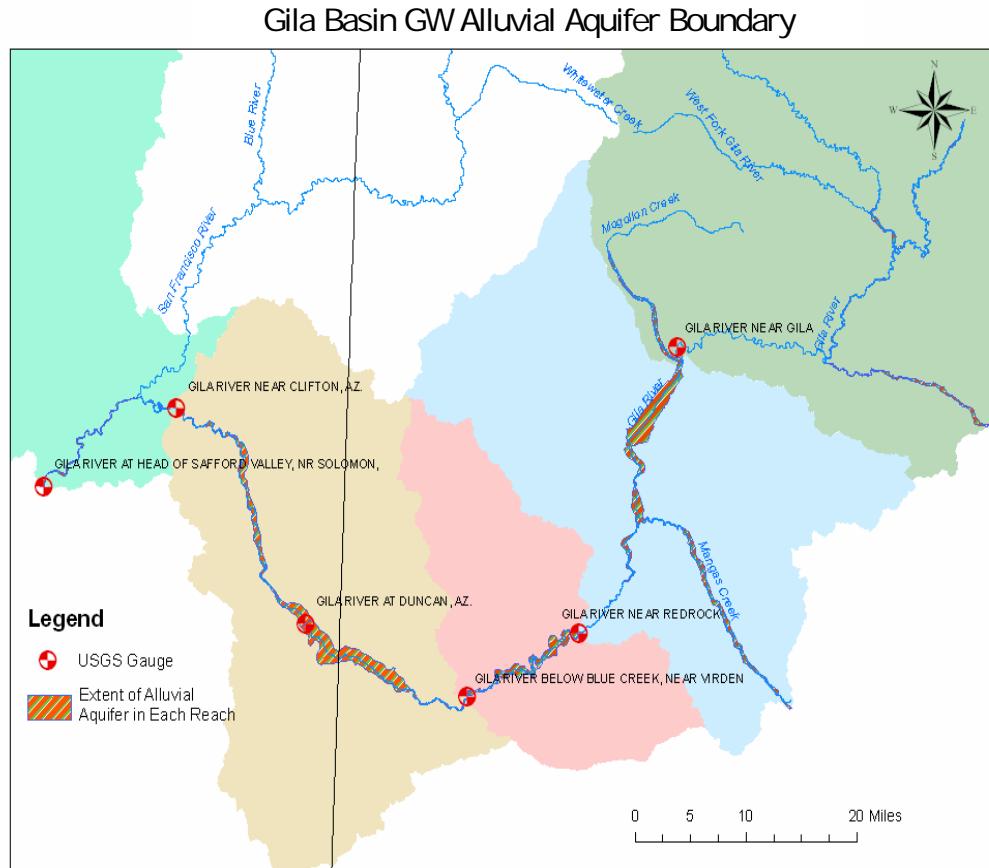
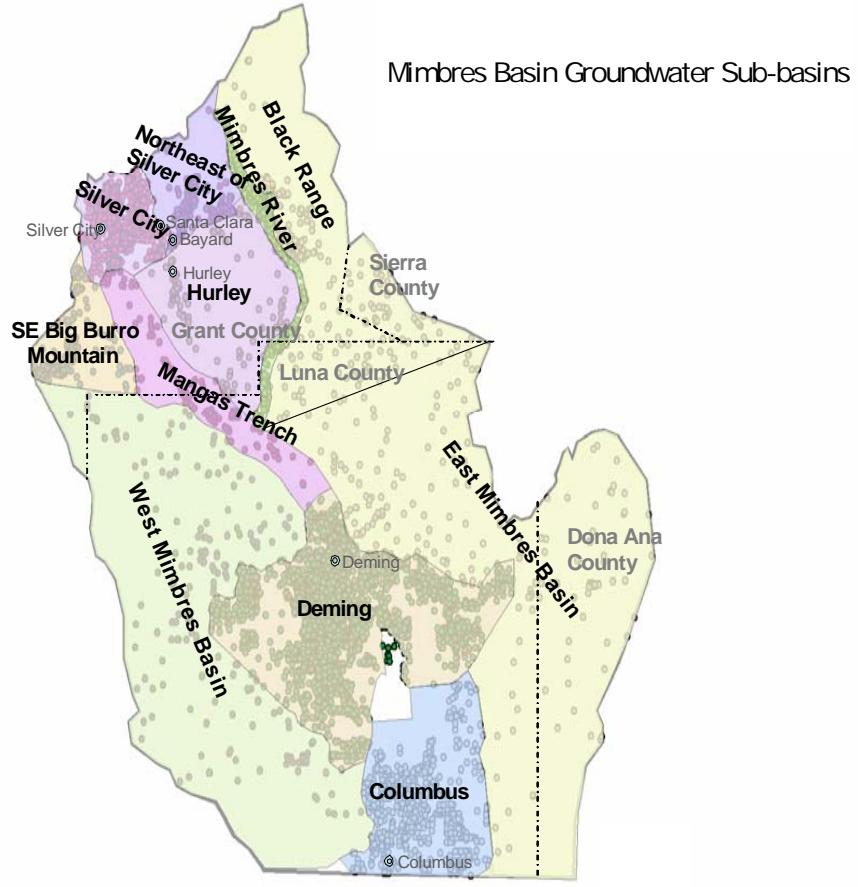
Reaches Delineated by Flow Gauges and Natural Boundaries



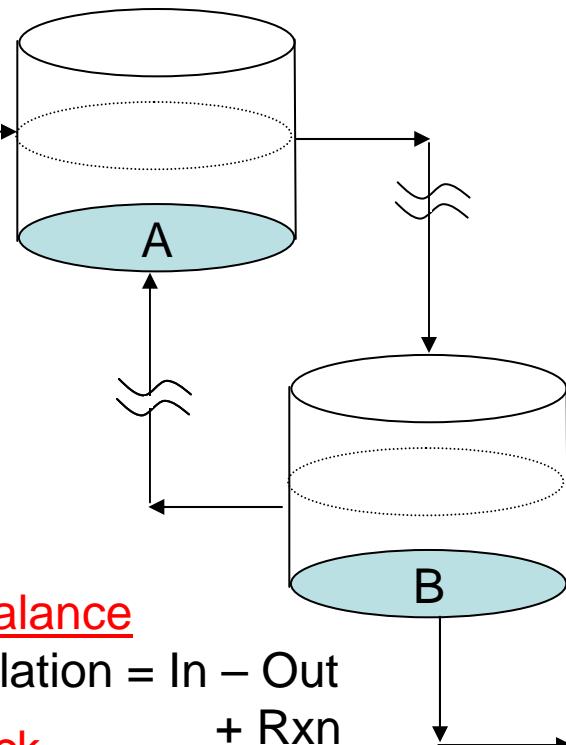
SW/GW Interaction Within Each Reach



GW Aquifers using GIS, OSE Database



What do we mean by System Analysis?



Mass Balance

$$\text{accumulation} = \text{In} - \text{Out} + \text{Rxn}$$

Feedback

$$\text{accum.} = \text{In} - \text{Out} + \text{Rxn} + \text{Recycle}$$

$$\text{Delay} \quad \text{In}_B = \text{Out}_A(t + \Delta t)$$

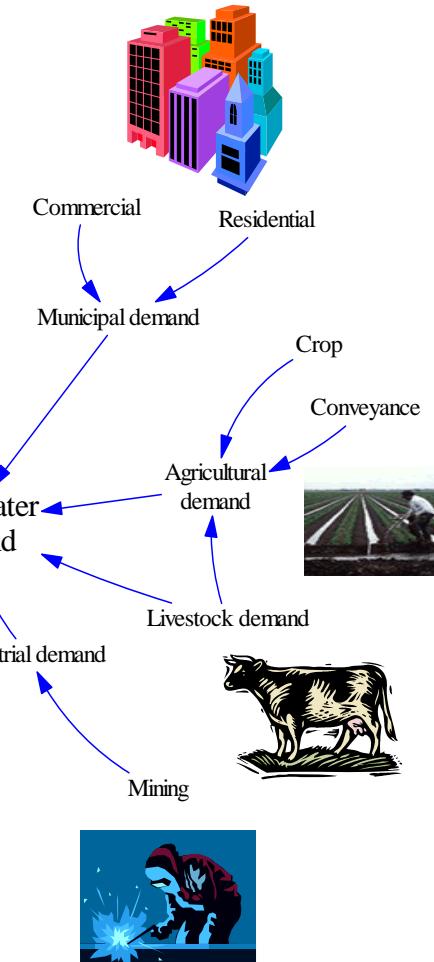
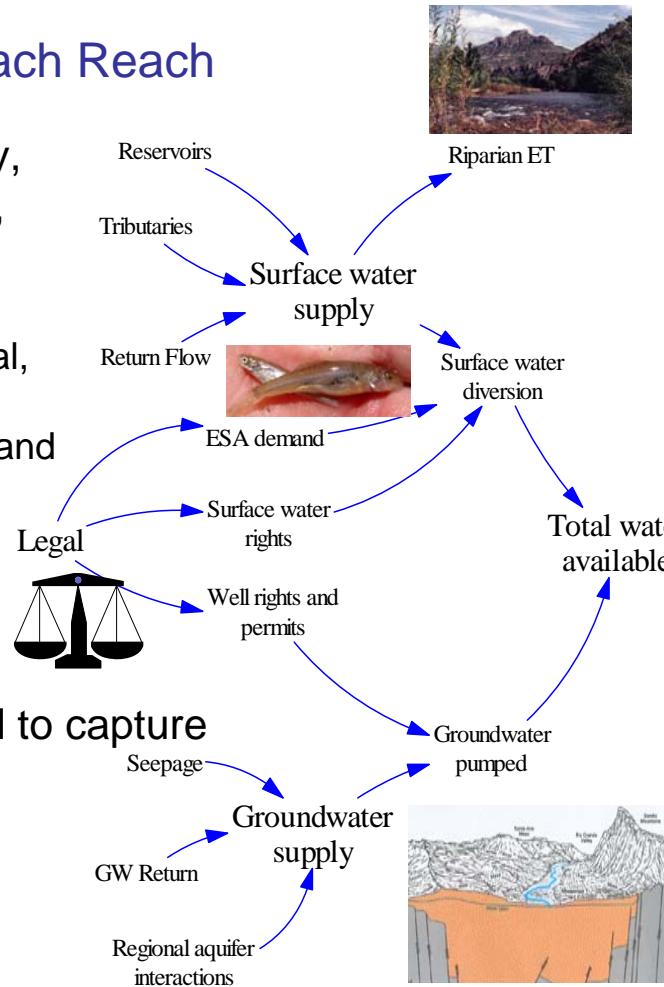
$$\text{Recycle}_A = \text{Recycle}_B(t + Dt)$$

	Engineering Models	Hydrology
Transient Dynamics	Continuity, Mass Balance, Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics, Feedback	Continuity, Darcy Flow, Diffusion, Feedback, Delay
Disturbance, Forcing functions, Exogenous variables	Rxn Kinetics, Start-up/Shut-down, Raw Material	Climate change, land use change, growth, contamination.
Likely Sphere of Influence	Technical	Mixed Technical, Political, & Regulatory bodies
Time scale	sec-day	month-years
Rate Quantity	kg/hr	acre-ft/year

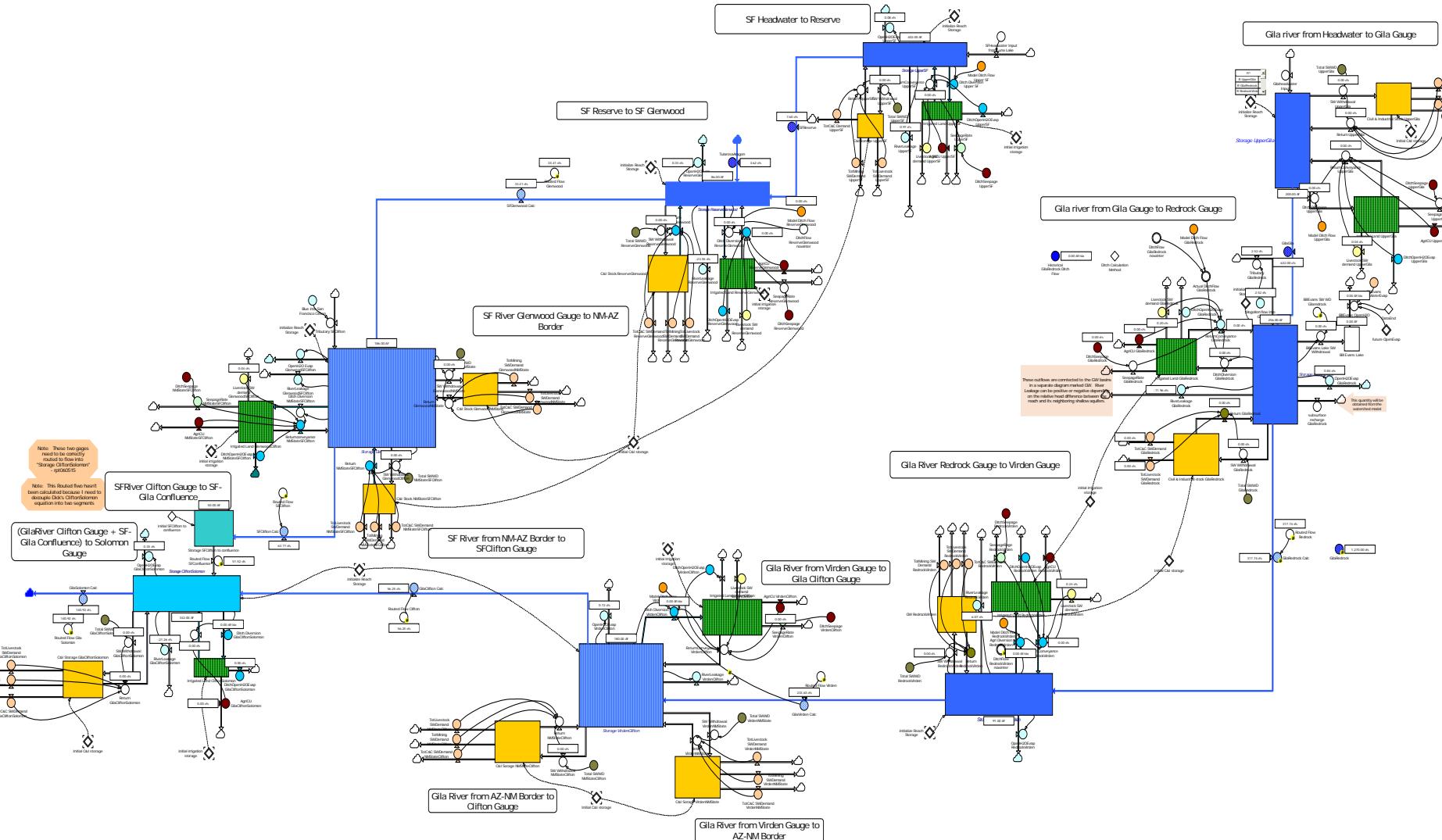
System dynamics sets the framework for modeling intricate coupling between physical and social systems

Water Balance within Each Reach

- Surface water hydrology,
- Groundwater hydrology,
- Watershed hydrology,
- Water demand, and
 - Residential/commercial,
 - Industrial/mining,
 - Agricultural/livestock, and
 - Evaporative/riparian
- Institutional constraints. Legal
 - Compact,
 - CUFA, and
 - Minimum Flow.
- Subbreaches are created to capture “critical” sections.



SD using PowerSim



Available Historical Data

1910

2006

→ USGS, OSE reports, WATERS, GIS, NMDAg

- Historical non-Ag GW use.
- Irrigated land (crop survey.)
- Franks Well Field.
- PD Diversion monthly records.
- Population, city & county
- River Flow 1936
- Ditch Flow
- Temperature 1936
- Livestock
- Well distribution, H₂O rights
- Gila Water Commissioner

• SW Planning Report (5-yr intervals)

- Tributaries – Duck creek Peak Flow 1957
- Mangas creek Peak Flow
- Blue River 1936
- Tularosa River, etc.

1975

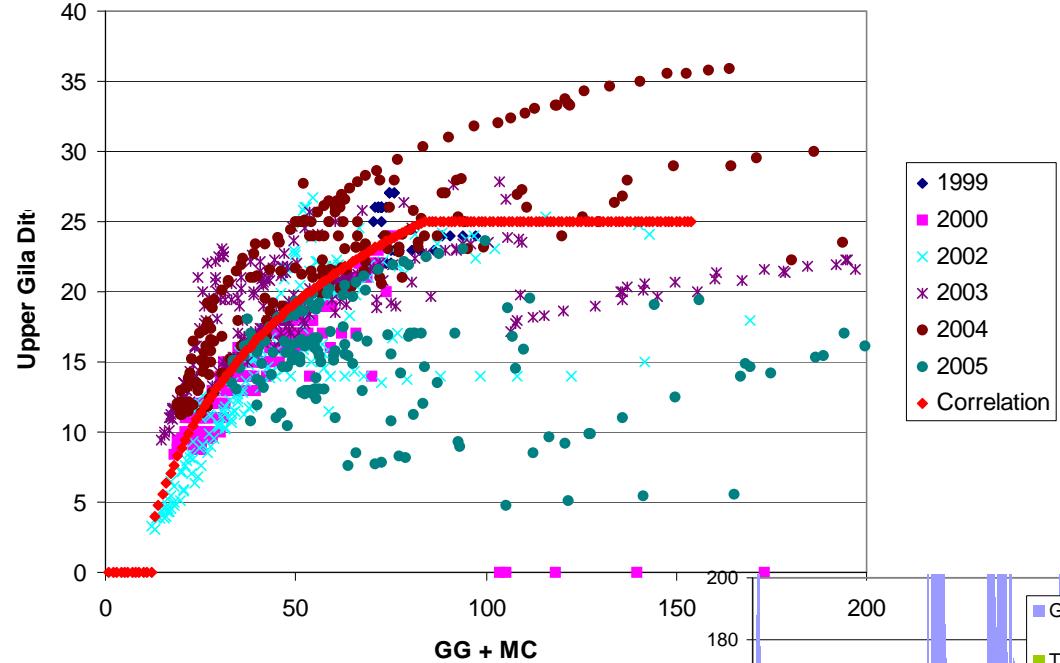
2004 2006

1988

2003

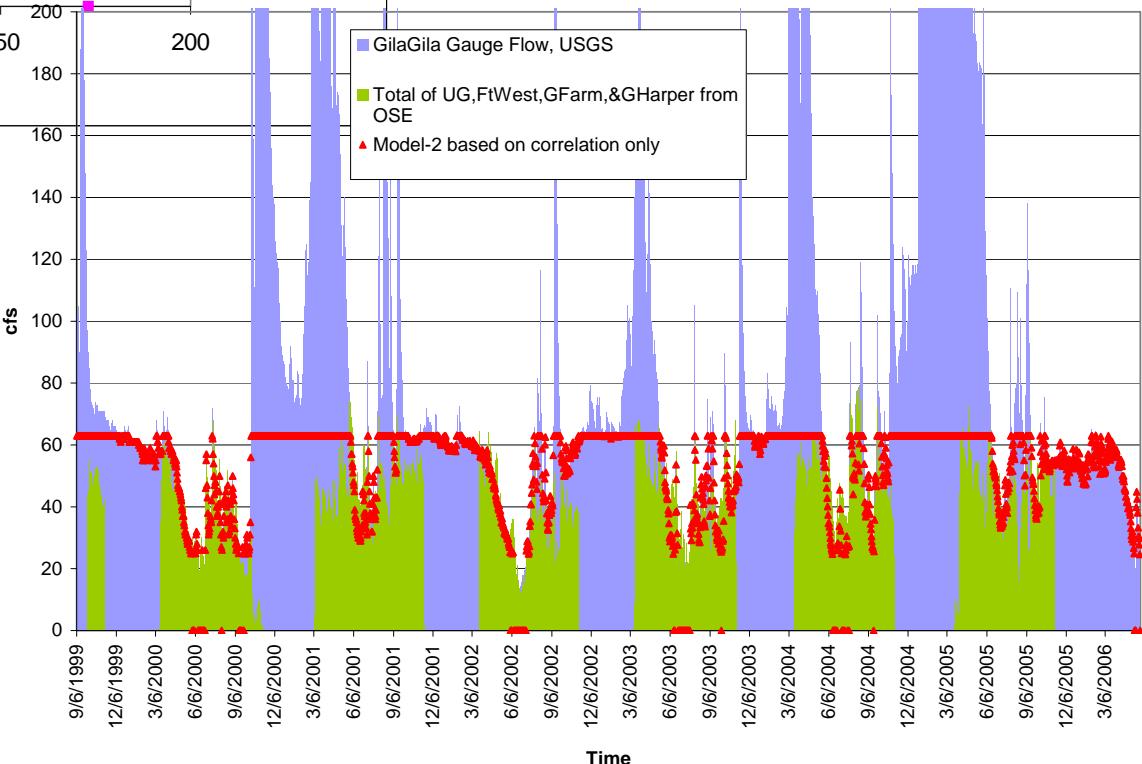
Calibration
window

Gila nr Gila + Mogollon Creek vs Upper Gila Ditch



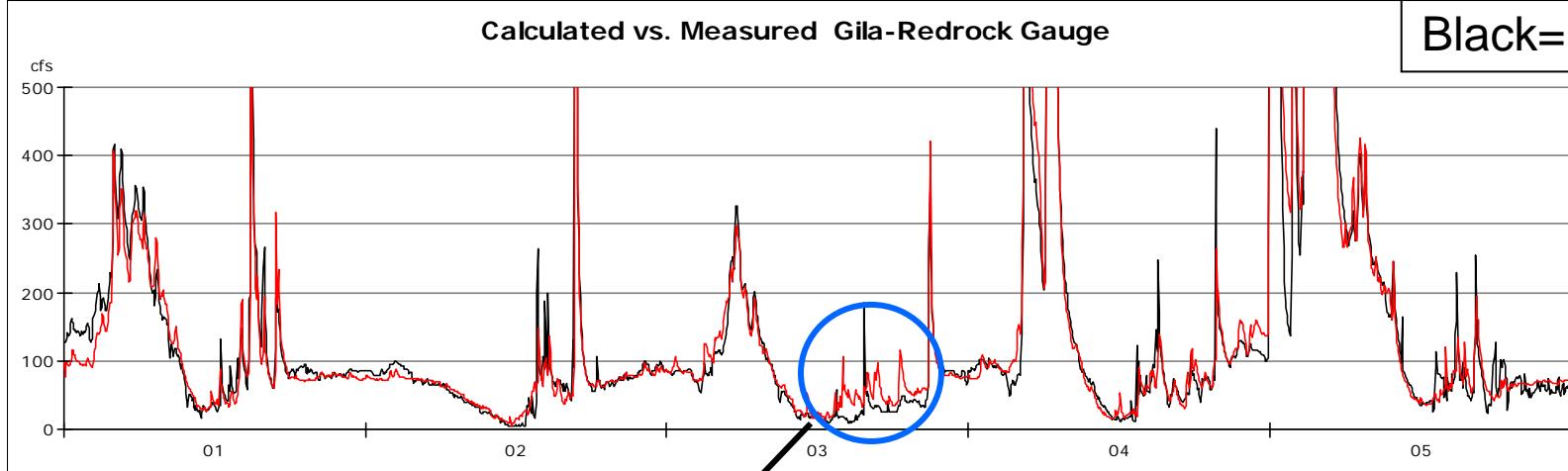
Ditch-River correlation

Gila-Redrock Ditch and River flows

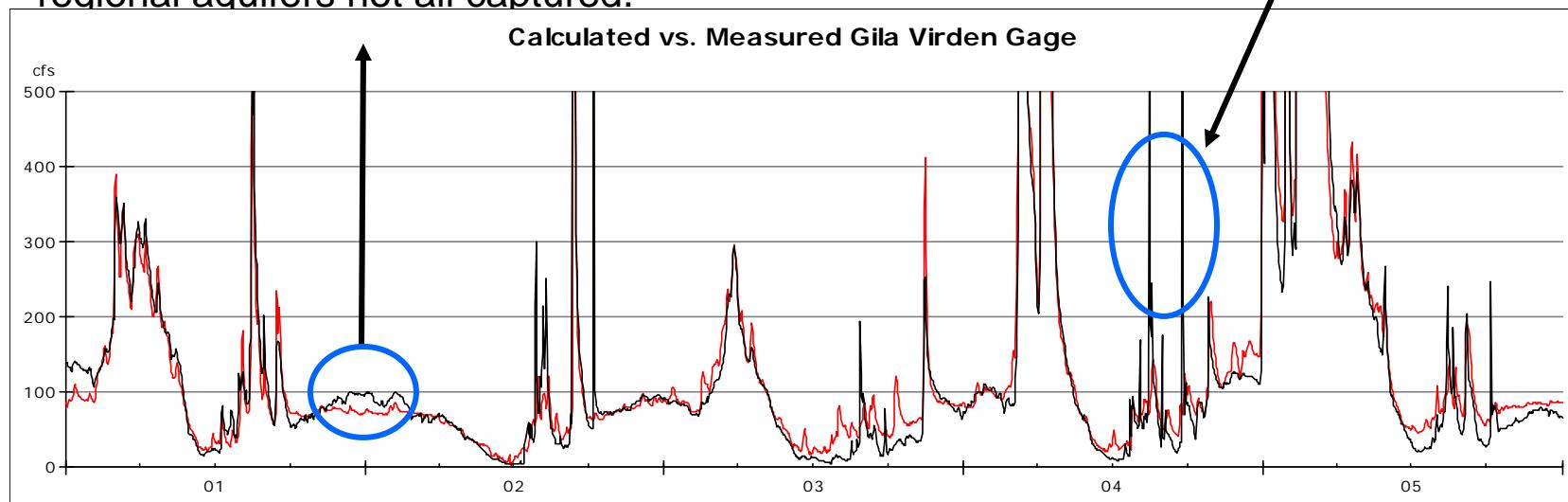


Model Calibration

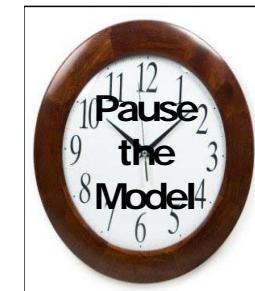
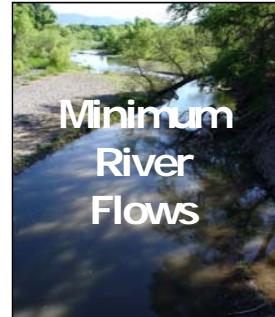
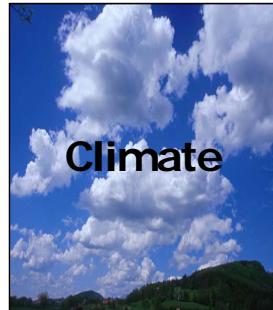
RED=Calculated
Black=Measured



- Dynamics between fluvial and regional aquifers not all captured.
- Upstream peaks may be attenuated downstream.
- Tributary contributions from summer monsoon events and snowmelt are missed



User Control





Climate Options and Controls



Temperature and River Data Categories are related. Choose of the three options in one category will automatically set the option in the other category.

The historical hydrograph and temperature data at each gauge vary between 1979 and 2005.

The average hydrograph is derived from all the data between 1955 and 2005.

URGWOP stands for Upper Rio Grande Water Operations and Planning Study. In that study historical data was re-ordered by year to create a drought sequence, a short wet sequence, and a long wet sequence. Comparison of Rio Grande data with that of the Gila-San Francisco Basins suggests a correlation such that wet years along the Rio Grande tend to be wet in southwest New Mexico too. It is similar with dry years. Here we order the Gila-San Francisco hydrographs to follow the URGWOPS pattern. It may allow for some comparison between models in the future. If the starting year is 2006, then drought happens 2009-2018 and wet years are 2019-2023 and 2026-2037.

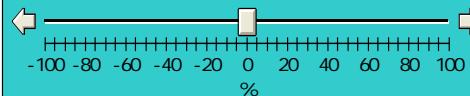
Future River Flow Data

Repeat Historical Hydrograph Data

Use Average Annual Hydrograph

Use 40 Year URGWOPS Sequence

Increase/Decrease Hydrograph by Percent



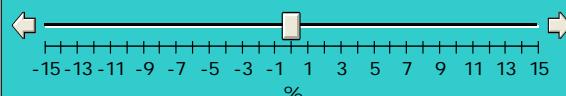
Future Temperature Data

Repeat Historical Temperature Data

Use Average Temperature

Use 40 Year URGWOPS sequence

Percent Temp Perturbation





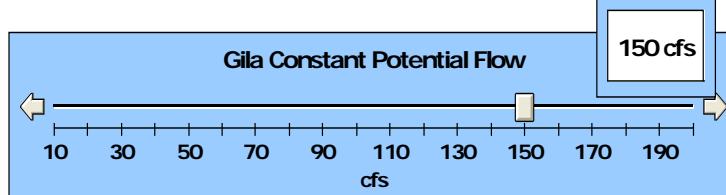
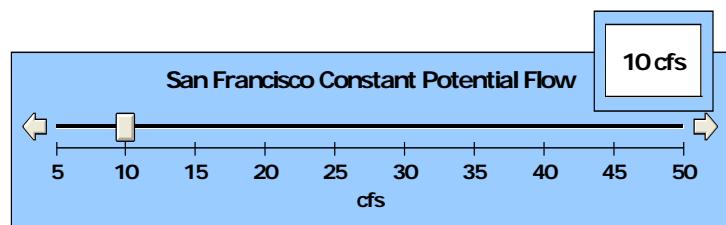
When Ag demand switch is ON, the minimum flow accounts for the compounding effects of agricultural diversions that the OSE commits to the farmers in the GSF region. This is added to the model when accounting for minimum flow.

Ag Demand is Currently

- OFF
- ON

Choose Type of Minimum Flows

- Use Season Variable Flows
- Use Constant Flows



Minimum River Flows

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20071016



San Francisco River Basin

Upper San Francisco Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Reserve-Glenwood Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Glenwood-Clifton Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Modify Upper San Francisco

Modify Reserve-Glenwood

Modify Glenwood-Clifton

Gila River Basin

Upper Gila Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Gila-Redrock Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Redrock-Virden Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Virden-Clifton Minimum

150 cfs	Fall
150 cfs	Winter
150 cfs	Spring
150 cfs	Summer

Modify Upper Gila

Modify Gila-Redrock

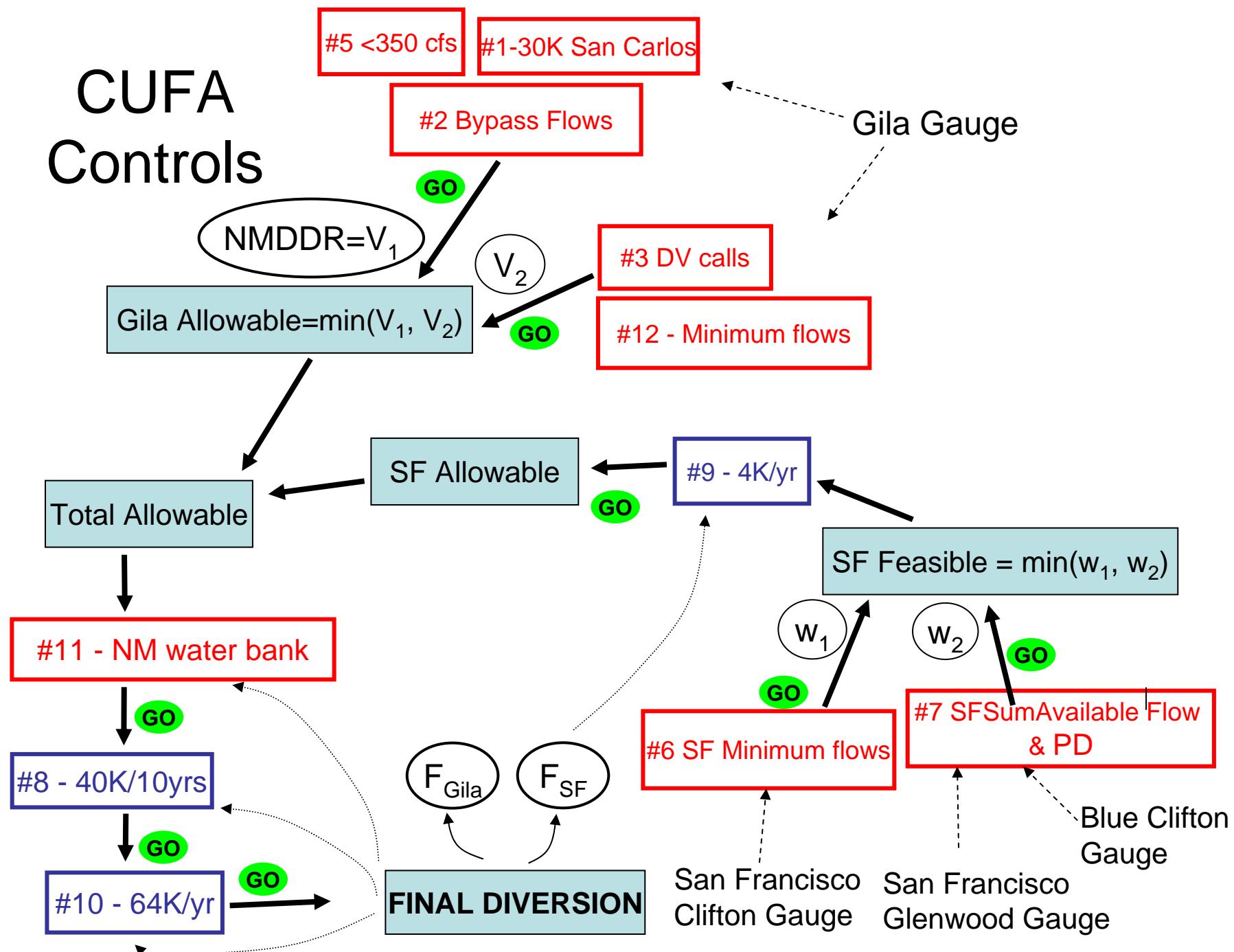
Modify Redrock-Virden

Modify Virden-Clifton

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[Return to CUFA](#)

CUFA Controls



20-year Summary – SF Diversion OFF



GSF Basin SW Hydrology

GSF SW Irrigation Summary

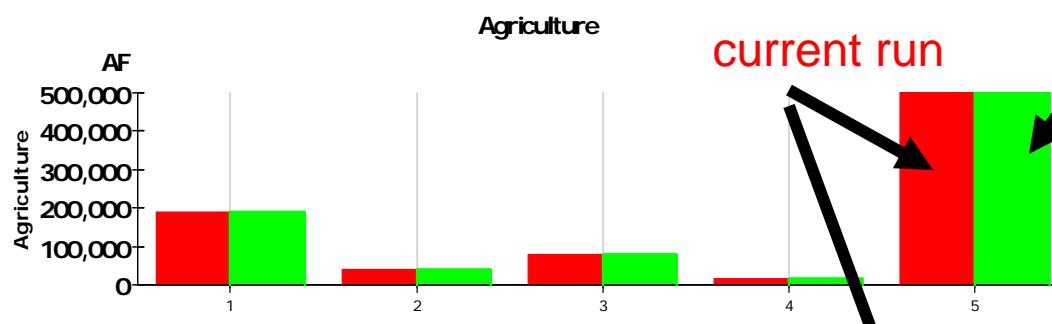
GSF GW Summary

Mimbres GW Summary

CUFA Summary

Projections of Water Supply & Demand

baseline run

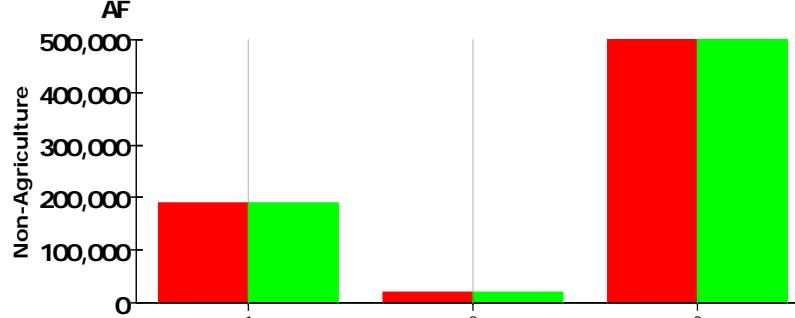


DRAFT
Version:
20071016
 Sandia National Laboratories

Baseline Summary is the 20-year summary based on default values of input parameters.

BASELINE SUMMARY

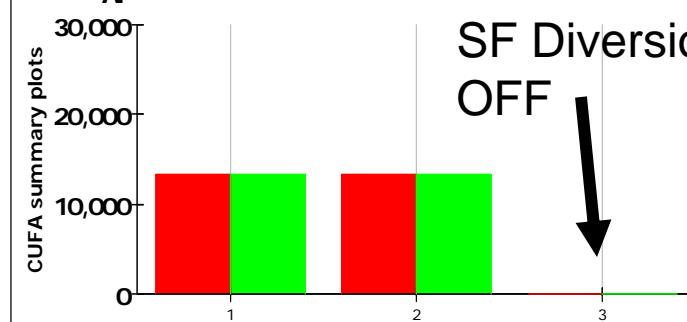
Non-Agriculture Water Demand by Area



BASELINE SUMMARY

Potential Annual Diversion under CUFA (no min flow)

SF Diversion OFF



Baseline Summary

[Return to Top](#)

20-year Summary – SF Diversion ON



GSF Basin SW Hydrology

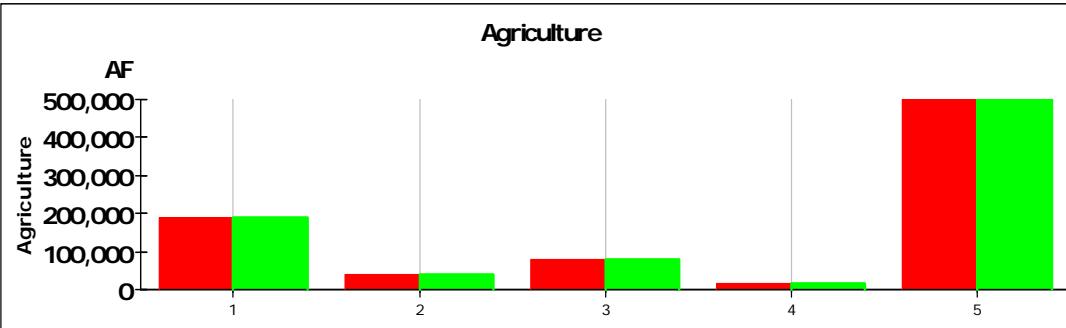
GSF SW Irrigation Summary

GSF GW Summary

Mimbres GW Summary

CUFA Summary

Projections of Water Supply & Demand



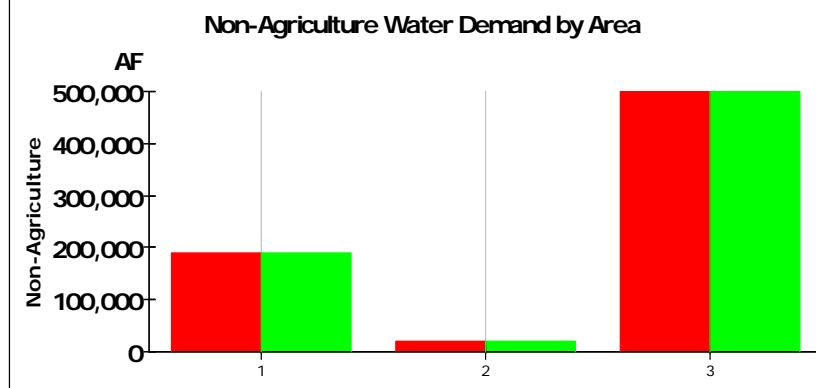
BASELINE SUMMARY

Baseline Summary is the 20-year summary based on default values of input parameters.

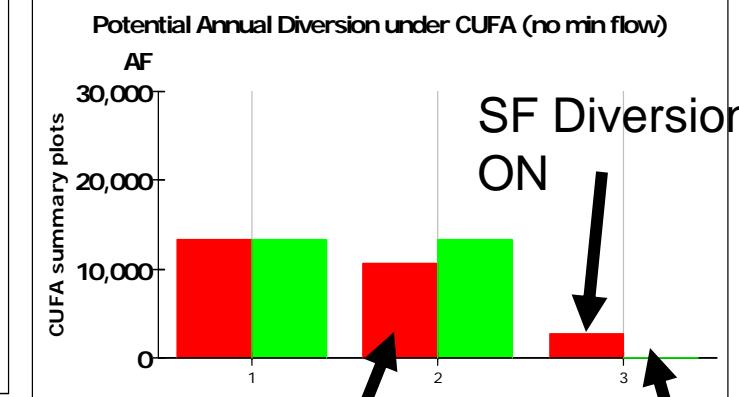
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Version:

20071016



BASELINE SUMMARY



Baseline Summary

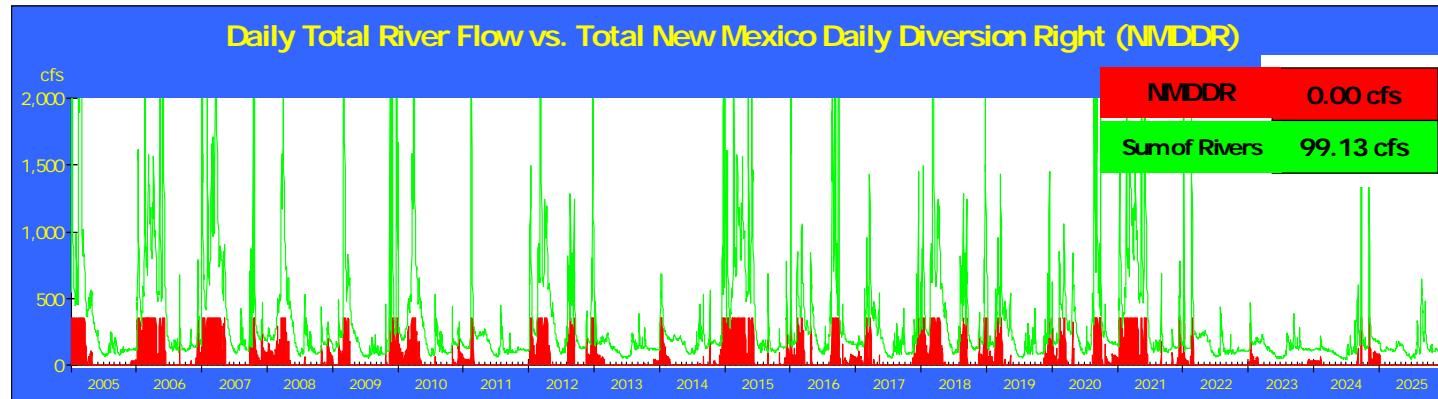
[Return to Top](#)

current run

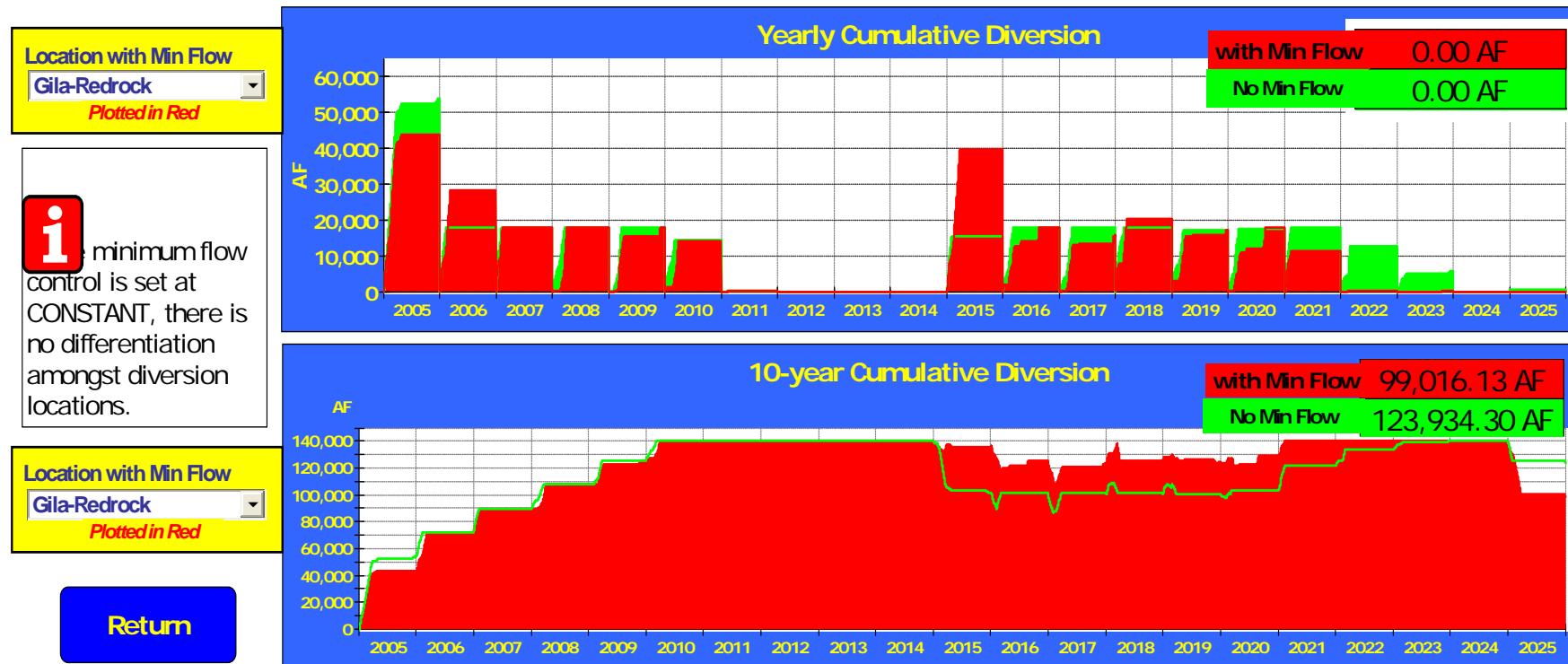
baseline run

SF Diversion ON

20-year Summary – SF Diversion OFF



CUFA Model
DRAFT
Version:
20071016
 Sandia National Laboratories



Tables

Gila GW	Avg Annual Rate	Total Volume
Domestic Wells	20 AF/year	413 AF
DNC Wells	1,818 AF/year	35,483 AF
Municipality	657 AF/year	14,241 AF
GW to Mimbres	951 AF/year	17,865 AF
Commercial	2,183 AF/year	A
Livestock	3,206 AF/year	SF Acreage
Mining	392 AF/year	SF Ag CU
Supplemental Ag	4,692 AF/year	SF Ag Seepage

1	1	2026	Tests	Days: 7,671
Tests - ON or OFF				
	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12		
Test	Test	# False	% True	
Test 1	San Carlos \geq 30K AF	766	90 %	
Test 2	Sum of Flows $>$ DDB	4,410	43 %	
Test 3	GilaVirden $>$ 120% Call for DV	335	96 %	
Test 4	Sum of Diversions $<$ DD Right	0	100 %	
Test 5	Allowable Diversion $<$ 350 cfs	860	89 %	
Test 6	SF Clifton \geq SF Minimum Flow	5,100	34 %	
Annual Rate		491	94 %	
Total Volume		0	100 %	
857 acre		0	100 %	
,471 AF/year		0	100 %	
31,165 AF		2,645	66 %	
454 AF/year		5,242	32 %	
9,620 AF				

Mimbres GW	Avg	SF Ag Open Evap	30 AF/year	6,000 AF/year
Mimbres Irrigation	24,000	SF Diversion Rights	2,315 AF/year	48,315 AF/year
Mimbres Population	13,929 AF/year		258,596 AF	
Mimbres Industrial	15,254 AF/year		320,316 AF	
Mimbres Livestock	1,416 AF/year		29,752 AF	

Information Sharing

<http://www.sandia.gov/gilasanfrancisco/index.html>

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- [Contacts](#)

gila san francisco

RIVER BASINS

Sandia National Laboratories is assisting the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission by creating an interactive water supply model tool that will engage stakeholders and decision makers in developing plans for utilizing the water and funds made available through the 2004 Arizona Water Settlements Act.

Water Model Tool

[Introduction](#)
[Build Scenarios](#)
[Run the Model](#)
[View Results](#)
[Reset/Revert](#)

Non-Residential

Use the sliders below to convert percentages of existing and new non-residential properties to the various water saving measures.

A 100% change in some of these variables might not be realistic.

Category	Min	Set Value	Max	Current	Units
Convert Existing Non-Residential Property to Low Flow Appliances	0	100	100	0	%
Convert Existing Non-Residential Property to Xeriscaping	0	100	100	0	%
Reduce Impacted Acreage of Landscaping for New Non-Residential Properties	0	100	100	0	%
Refinement in Conservation by Percentage	0	50	100	0	%

Save & go to Agricultural control page

Use Low Flow Appliances in New Construction

Use Xeriscaping for New Construction

Parks and Golf Courses:

The City of Albuquerque has several non-potable water use and water re-use programs planned to reduce groundwater pumping by roughly 8500 Acre/Year when all the plans are fully implemented. These projects began coming on line in 2005 and will continue to come on line through 2010. The model assumes the projects will continue towards completion and be operated as planned, and is a realistic choice. If you choose 'yes' then the model will phase in the new programs along with the water savings, in accord with the City's long term plan.

Use City of Albuquerque Water Re-use Plan

use the slider bar to reduce irrigated acreage in parks and golf courses. This older bar allows the rate of which park and golf course acreage grows with increasing population. Use creativity with this value to allow you to roughly simulate different scenarios. For example, if you wish to simulate no growth in golf course acreage, but continued growth in park acreage (or vice versa), use the slider bar to 50% reductions in this category. Note that both acreages grow at the same rate, at the same time, which is unlikelihood. Experiment with this slider to see the impact of公园和高尔夫球场的灌溉面积增长。

Reduce Impacted Acreage of Landscaping for New Residential Properties

Set Value: Max: Current: Units: %

Interactive Map

Water Model Tool

POWERSIM

[Water Model Tool](#)

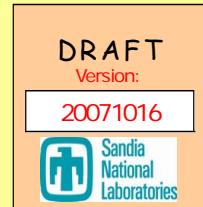
Questions?



Model Homepage



Gila-San Francisco Decision Support Tool



About this Model

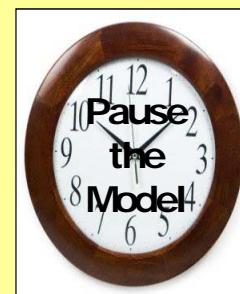
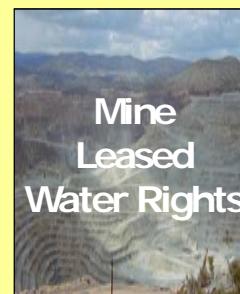
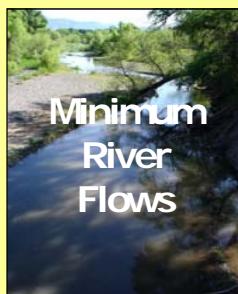
Background

Maps

Executive Summary



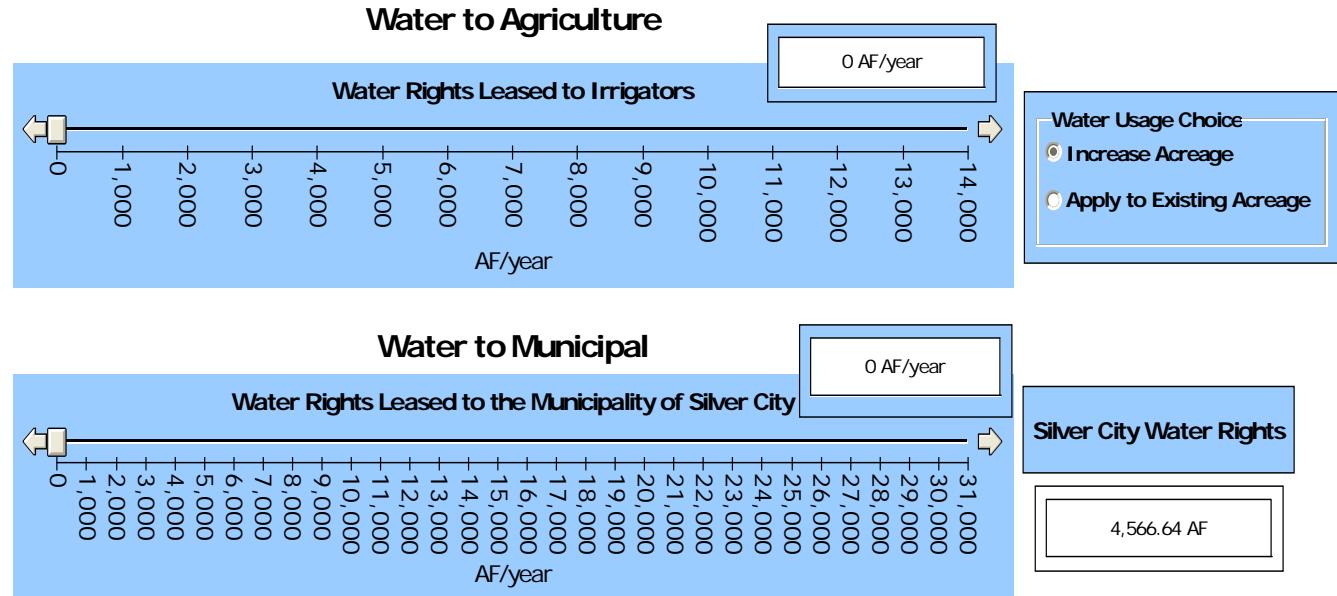
Agriculture



The Gila San Francisco Decision Support Tool is a draft model that can not be used, disseminated, and applied without the consent of the Gila San Francisco Collaborative Modeling Team. It is a research tool that is intended for educating stakeholders, the interested public, and the modeling team. If you have any questions regarding the use of this tool, please contact Vince Tidwell, vctidwe@sandia.gov

Phelps Dodge Mining

Specify the annual amount of water leased back from PD to irrigators in Gila-Redrock reach. Water transferred to existing acreage is a ground water right.



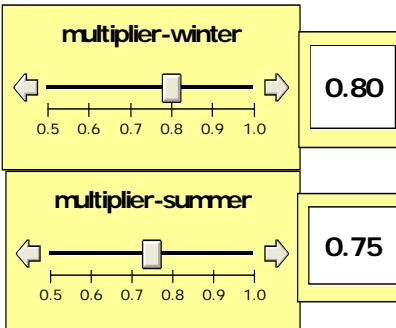
The volume of water in the combined Gila-Mimbres River Basins owned by mining is 42,539 AF (maximum 44,572 AF) per year. The table in the information provides the exact split between Gila and Mimbres basin. Changes in the leased values take effect on October 1 of any given year.



Controls

Set Minimum Flows

Multipliers for Calculating NMExcess under CUFA terms. Summer refers to periods between May and September.



When Ag demand switch is ON, the minimum flow accounts for the compounding effects of agricultural diversions that in the GSF region. This is added to the model automatically when accounting for minimum flow.

The NM CAP Water Bank starts with 54,000 AF as a default. This value can be adjusted.

Ag Demand is Currently

OFF
 ON



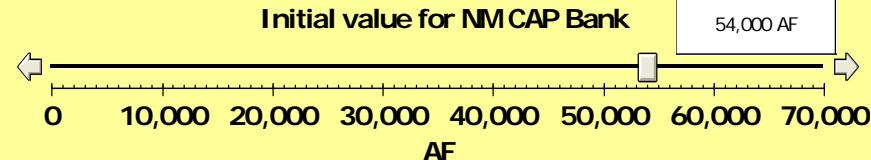
CUFA Model

Version:

20071016



Initial value for NM CAP Bank



Choose a river for Diversion

By default, the model will draw a maximum amount of Gila and SF water allowed under CUFA terms and ESA flows

Divert Gila?

Yes
 No

Divert SF?

Yes
 No

Combined Yearly Max

64,000 AF/year

Choose USGS or Modeled Flows

The CUFA model will calculate the allowable diversion using either the streamflow values recorded by the USGS for the historical period in question or values calculated by the River Routing portion of this model for some of the streamflow sites.

The sites that are calculated are:

- 09432000 Gila River below Blue Creek, near Virden
- 09444500 San Francisco River at Clifton
- 09448500 Gila River at head of Safford Valley

Streamflow Values

to use in CUFA Calculations

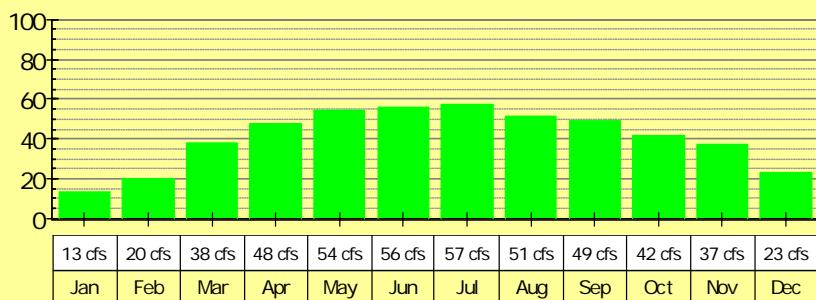
Use Recorded Values

Use Calculated Values

Duncan-Virden Valley Call

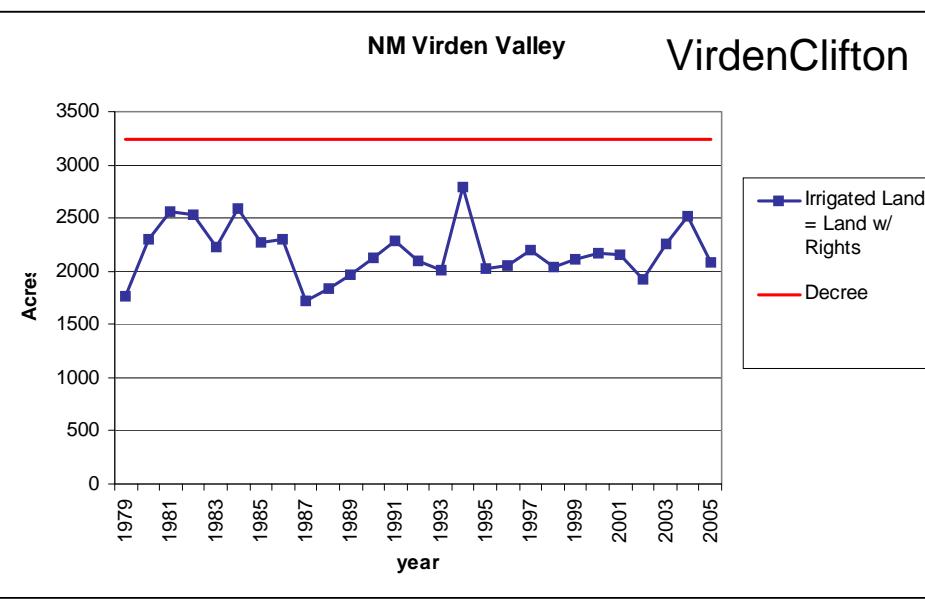
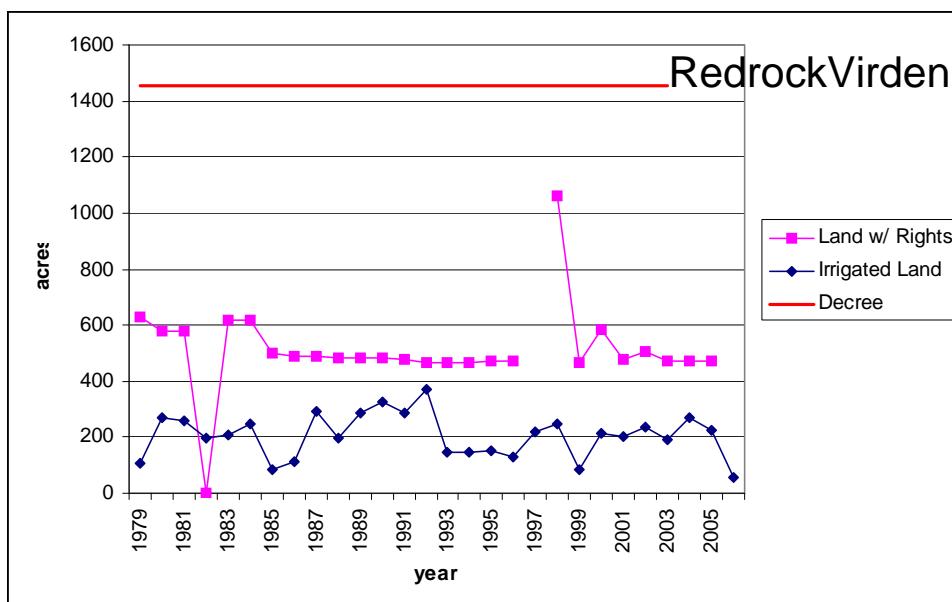
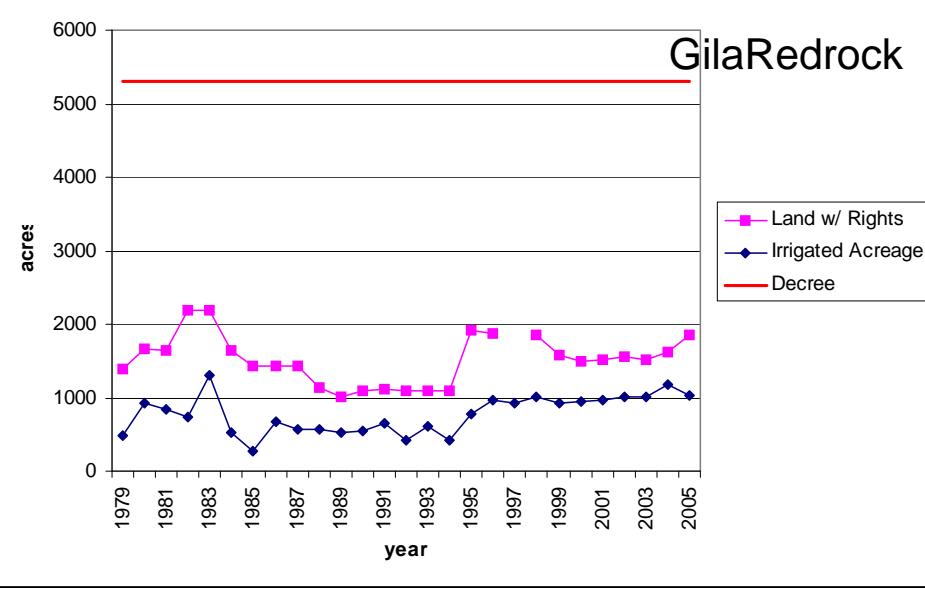
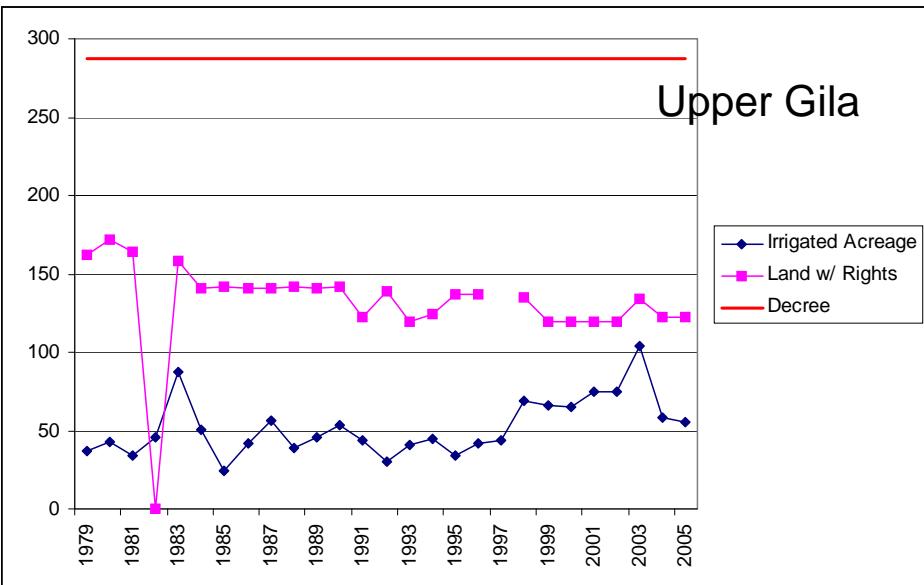
Based on historical data of the Duncan-Virden call from '99 to October '06, an average monthly call volume was computed and used in setting the CUFA constraint.

cfs



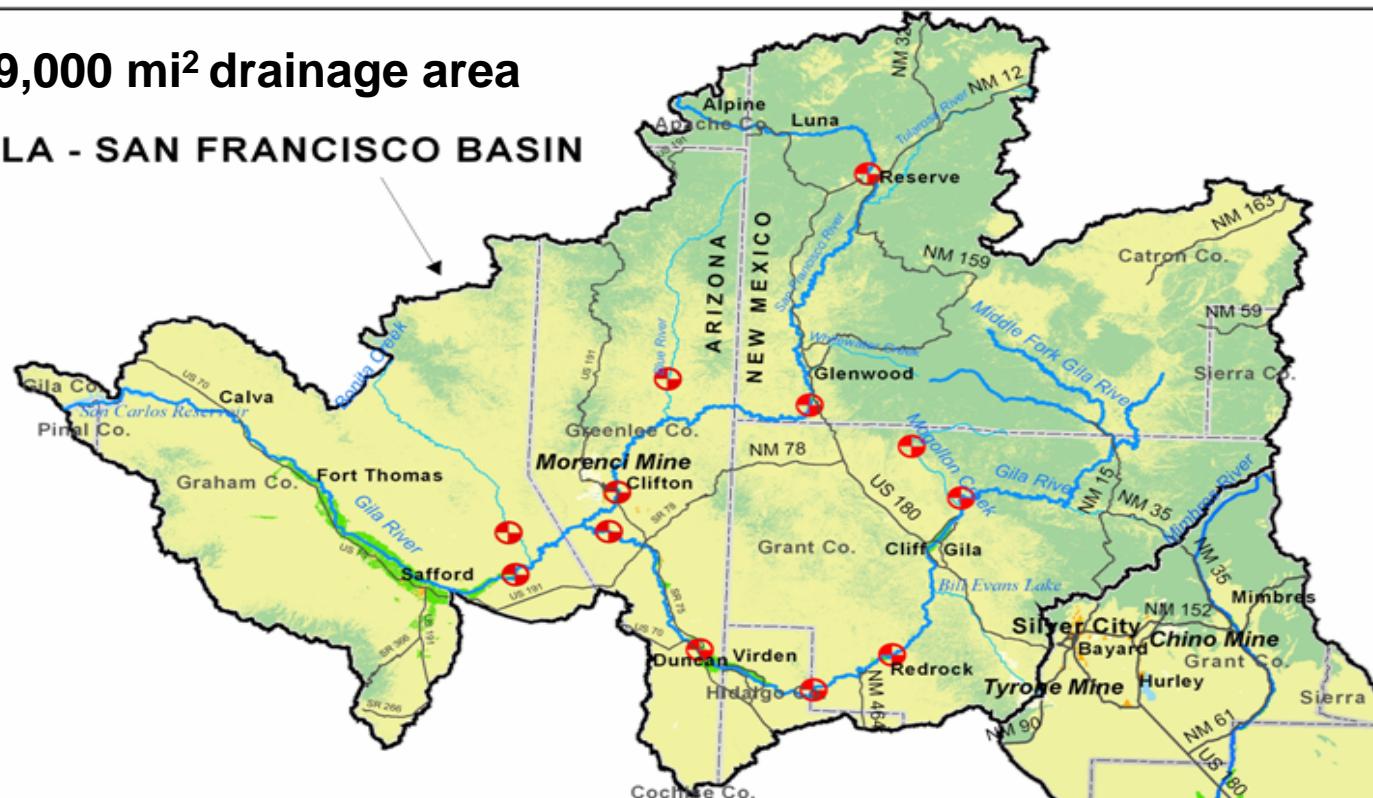
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Historical Ag. Use from Hydrographic Survey - Gila



9,000 mi² drainage area

GILA - SAN FRANCISCO BASIN

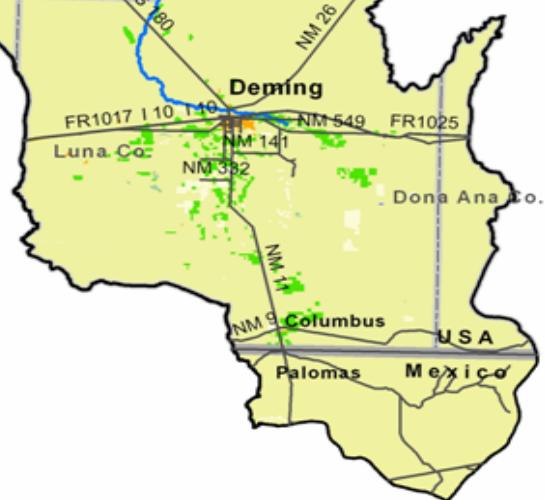


Land Use/Land Cover

A legend showing six categories of land use, each represented by a colored square and a label: Agricultural Land (green), Barren Land (yellow), Forest Land (light green), Range Land (pale yellow), Urban or Built-Up Land (orange), and Water (light blue).

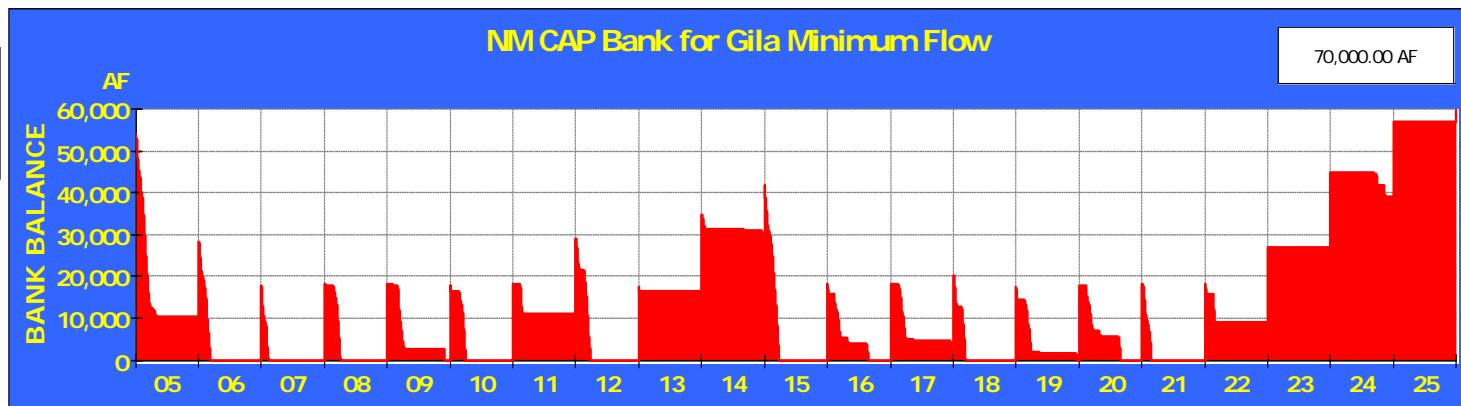
USGS Real-Time
Gauging Station

MIMBRES BASIN



Graph Control
Gila-Redrock
Plotted in Red

[View 1 Year Detail](#)
[View 5 Year Detail](#)



Graph Control
Upper San Francisco
Plotted in Red

[View 1 Year Detail](#)
[View 5 Year Detail](#)



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